Both old and new form-giving factors are present and operative at once in the same field, and the actual figure imparted is a resultant. Whether reversions ever reproduce past and now relinquished structures with entire exactness is at least questionable.

Many leaves of the tree mentioned were of the same dual character as those here figured. In each blade as a whole the varietal character predominated, while partial atavism when present was shown in various degree. The examples found were not confined to a few branches but were well scattered, and occurred without any apparent rule.

AMES BOTANICAL LABORATORY, North Easton, Massachusetts.

NOTEWORTHY PLANTS OF SOUTHEASTERN CONNECTICUT,—IV.

C. B. GRAVES.

Sisyrinchium intermedium Bicknell. This species is represented in my herbarium by two collections: Ledyard, near Pine Swamp, June 7th, 1897, and New London, field near Ocean Beach, June 28th, 1902. The specimens differ from material at the Gray Herbarium, named by Mr. Bicknell, only in the color of the spathes which are greenish rather than purplish.

Sisyrinchium albidum Raf. A single plant of this species was collected May 27th, 1889, by Miss Ellen Coit, of New London, in a field near the New London-Waterford line. It was probably a stray individual, introduced perhaps in seed. The plant was given to me in the fresh state, and since then has lain in my herbarium. Its identification has been verified by comparison with material at the Gray Herbarium.

Salix longifolia Muhl. This species was first reported from Connecticut by Mr. C. H. Bissell, who found it near Glastonbury beside the Connecticut River (Rhodora, IV, 99). It may be of interest also to note its occurrence farther down the river at Selden's Cove, where it is frequent on the sandy levels bordering the creek.

I am informed by Mr. M. L. Fernald that in the-Herbarium of the Royal Gardens, Kew, there are two sheets of S. longifolia collected

by the late Joseph Barratt and marked: (1) "In arid sands, Chatham, 2 feet high, Barratt"; (2) "Chatham sands, opp. Middletown on the Banks of the River Connt. 1834, Sept. Barratt."

Salix pentandra L. A single small tree of this species grows close to the shore of the Connecticut River a short distance north of Hadlyme Ferry. Its surroundings make it probable that it is spontaneous at that point.

Maclura aurantiaca Nutt. is spontaneous along a roadside north of the railroad station at Waterford, having escaped from the adjoining grounds.

Rubus cuneifolius Pursh was found by the writer in Sept., 1902, in a pasture near the Lyman Viaduct in the northwestern part of Colchester. This is, I believe, the first report of its occurrence east of the Connecticut River.

Spiraea lobata Jacq. is well established in a low brushy lot near the roadside about one mile east of Groton ferry, having probably escaped from a neighboring garden.

Solidago Canadensis L. var. glabrata Porter. This form grows on the low sandy levels bordering Selden's Cove in Lyme, where it was discovered July 29, 1902, by Messrs. C. H. Bissell, L. Andrews and the writer. So far as I am aware it has not hitherto been reported from Connecticut. At the date mentioned it was just coming into bloom, a surprising fact when it is considered that S. Canadensis is one of our late flowering goldenrods. It would be interesting to know whether the flowering seasons of these two forms show normally such a divergence in time.

Lactuca Scariola L. and its var. integrata Grenier & Godron, were found by me in the summer of 1902 growing on filled land adjoining Pequot Ave., New London. The species with its pinnately lobed leaves is apparently rare. At this station it was much less abundant than the variety.

Bidens aristosa (Michx.) Britton. This western species has been detected at Norwich by Mrs. Elisha E. Rogers, and by the writer at South Windham and Lebanon.

For aid in verifying the determination of some of the plants noted above, I am under obligation to the authorities of the Gray Herbarium.

NEW LONDON, CONNECTICUT.